BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR ME., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1869. VOLUME XXXVI—NUMBER 82.

THE BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

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$9.00 per Year.
2.25 for Six Months.
.75 for Three Months.
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Bangor Weekly Courier

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...NGER & Co., 5 State Street, Boston. ...Park Row, New York, are Authorized Agents ...ive Advertisements and Subscriptions for ...
...Agent, Scollay's Building, Court ...Boston.

...ntinuance in all cases to aid in advance. ...Subscribers finding their name marked, will ...under, and that the time for which they pay has ...nearly expired.
...Subscription exclusive.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MOSES N. WARD,
Machinist & Model Maker,
Also,
...his Machinery for sale or lease, including Water ...Power, Channel, Feather Trimmer, Portable Machines &c.
No. 4 Main St., 2d flight.
...Has had a number of Patents—the Agricultural Lecturer, Pile Driver, Shaft Tramway, Hammer, March 1st, 1869.

MELVIN PREBLE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
BANGOR, ME.
...Office, ... Essex, near State Street.

S. F. HUMPHREY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
OFFICE—No. 5 KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE;
...BANGOR, MAINE.

J. H. PERKINS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
WAR CLAIM AGENT
No. 4 Main St., ...Bangor, Me.
...HAVING retired from the late firm of ...PERKINS & ..., I shall give my personal and ...attention to all legal business, and to the ...
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
...and all ... against the Government. Suggestions ... in the hands of other Agents ... will receive special consideration.
...Returned Soldiers or any new clients for ... past compensation, will find a continuance of ... favors.
OFFICE—Over Bass' Dry Good Store, No. 4 Main ...Street, ... to the Post Office Store.
J. H. PERKINS.
...Bangor, Dec. 8, 1868.

H. L. MITCHELL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
...CAN BE FOUND AT
OLD OFFICE: NO. 5 W. MARKET SQUARE
(Next to Wheelwright & Clark's Block,)
Bangor, Maine.
February 8, 1869.

ALFRED WALKER,
Watch Maker,
...AT THE STORE OF
CHARLES HALE,
21 Main Street, Bangor, Me.
...special attention given to all kinds of ...repairing.
...I take pleasure in recommending Mr. WALKER to my friends and former customers.
CHAS. S. PATTEN.

J. H. CLERGUE
BARBER
AND
Wig-Maker,
...117 Exchange Street.
Where can be found a ...Fine Ornament of Hair, Hair Dye, Old Bands, Front Pieces, Wigs and Half Wigs to measure. Ladies' entrance 115 Exchange Street. may 2.

THOS. C. STEVENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND WAR CLAIM AGENT.
...ALL the Records and Papers relating to the ... of the late firm of PERKINS & STEVENS, have been left with me for settlement—the same of no. No. 1, Main Street—I shall continue to prosecute and settle all cases relating to the late firm—as to procure pensions, increase of ... Pay, Prize Money, &c., heretofore—also, by recent laws, Commutation of Rations for Soldiers who were Prisoners of War, and to the heirs of those who died in Rebel prisons.
...NOTICE is hereby given to ... who were killed in action.
...The office recently occupied by PERKINS & STEVENS, No. 1 Main Street.
Residence, No. 2 ... BANGOR, MAINE.

WM. T. HILLIARD,
...ttorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
OFFICE
...Over Merchants Bank, Hammond St.
Bangor, Nov. 22, 1858—tf (Times copy)

Drs. O. H. & H. L. Jewell,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
OFFICE IN DRUG STORE,
East Side Exchange Street,
Three Doors from State Street.
Bangor, October 7th, 1868. 3m3m

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
JEWELRY,
CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
AND FOR SALE AT
Lowell & Spencer's,
No. 31 MAIN STREET.
JOHN BOWLE,
A. L. SPENCER. feb10

VOSES' CIDER.
FORTY BBLS.
Extra Voses' Cider,
(Warranted Pure Apple Juice.)
Just received and for sale by
A. L. POPE & CO.
No. 3, East End Kenduskeag Bridge.
Feb 6, tf Bangor, Me.

Billiard Table Manufactory
J. O. YOUNG & CO.,
...Have ... many years experience in the business) ...recently commenced the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES in the city, at
No. 16 STATE STREET.
...They are prepared to build Tables with all the late improvements, finished in all the various woods and styles, to suit customers.
...Table made for Saloons at reasonable rates.
...Private parties who are about purchasing, will do well to call and examine the work.
...RESILINING, ALTERING, &c., done to order.
Old Tables reduced to the modern size.
BALLS, CLOTH, CUES, &c., on hand.
Bangor, February 14th, 1868.

PRUNES,
FOR COOKING.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
SOME THAT ARE VERY NICE.
J. F. PATTEN & CO.

NATIONAL
Life Insurance Co
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 1, 1868.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000
PAID IN FULL.
BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS:
...CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, ... Finance Committee.
HENRY D. COKER, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. ..., Secretary and Actuary.

The Company, National in its character, offers ... Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable modes ... yet introduced to the public.
...rates of premium being largely reduced are ... to the assurers ... the ... Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, &c., ... understanding which the latter are ...
...old Policy-Holders ... several new and attractive modes of insurance, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the public, and are the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY & RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy holder receives a fixed income for life, commencing at the ... and receives ... (10 per cent.) of ... In the latter, the Company ... the ... of ... premiums ... the ... of ... the ... of ... the ... of

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869.

Railroads Develop Riches.

We have repeatedly urged that one of the necessities, and the greatest aid, to building up and enriching the country, is the railroad. The State that most liberally patronizes and encourages railroads, other things being equal, must advance more rapidly in population, in wealth and in influence. The State that neglects to build railroads, necessarily falls into disrepute, and even delay in these enterprises must operate to the serious disadvantage of any community.

Before the era of railroads, cities were dependent upon other sources for growth. They sprang up naturally where resources were confined and monopolized by advantages of location. They grew where the necessities of slow locomotion *left* the market, rather than where enterprise *carried* it. They prospered, sometimes without effort, because competition had no means by which to reach their productions. They were established in the towns where large handed proprietors could force a centre, or where the mineral wealth drew and confined men in a limited space, or where an isolated colony happened to find a place to supply its manifold industries with labor, and the consumption and production were equally balanced.

But steam has worked a wonderful change in this respect. In a great measure, art now takes the place of nature. Localities that seem marked out for towns, may be passed by in the enterprise that less favored localities display. Old towns that prosper idly extensively before the advent of the railroad, now doze and take the back seats in prosperity. Natural advantages to be sure have their effect and are necessary for the healthful growth, but the world does not wait upon them alone. The little coasting, for instance, that used to depend upon the advantages of a limited navigation, awoke to find that, beside the new spirit of enterprise the railroad introduced, their location was of little benefit. Prosperity became all once more artificial, dependent upon more persevering industry and bolder enterprise. And now, after less than half a century of railroads, no solid prosperity can characterize a community, unless accompanied by a liberal policy toward them.

Proofs of the great changes wrought by railroads are as plenty as railroads themselves. Gen. Hiram Walbridge, in a recent paper on the subject, gives some valuable figures to show the immense strides of trade to the State of New York, and the country at large, since the introduction of the locomotive.

Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1827, the tonnage crossing the Alleghanies range in both directions, and from the Lakes to New York, did not exceed 15,000 tons. This tonnage consisted almost wholly of merchandise going West—the cost of transportation being a complete bar to the movement. East of Western produce. Heavy freight was then dependent upon the slow and roundabout routes by the rivers, which was so hazardous and expensive as to leave no profit to the producer. The rich West must have languished to this day for want of available markets, had it not been for railroads. The opening of the Erie Canal merely developed the great want of the country. In speaking of the period between the opening of this Canal in 1827 and the building of competing railroad lines, Gen Walbridge says:

"So late as 1836, the total amount of tonnage from the Western States coming through this channel to tide water, equalled only 36,000 tons. Before the Western States could avail themselves of it, they had to connect their territories with it and with the Lakes, by canals, or by the best earth roads they could construct. In 1846 the amount of Western produce reaching tide water by canal, was 410,000 tons. In 1851, the date of the opening of the Erie Railroad, and the removal of the restrictions as to transportation of freight on the New York Central Railroad, which was first opened in the Fall of 1851,) the tonnage of Western produce on the Canal had resolved 965,993 tons. This tonnage measured to a very great extent the commerce then existing between the Eastern and Western States. In 1867, the united through tonnage of the five great lines between the two sections—the Erie Canal, the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—equalled 6,000,000 tons, having a value of $1,200,000,000."

After summing up a similar increase in all parts of the country where railroads have been introduced, he says:

"In 1861 the freight moved upon all the railroads equalled 417 pounds per head of population. Its value equalled say $31 per head. In 1868 the tonnage equalled 2,777 pounds per head having a value of $210 per head. The increase of the tonnage of railroads for the period named has been wholly a creation of these works, as there has at the same time been a very large increase of merchandise moved upon the water courses of the country.

"In 1861 the cost of the 10,000 miles of railway then in operation in the United States equalled $3,000,000,000. In 1868 the cost of the 36,000 miles equalled $1,600,000,000. The investment since 1861 of $1,400,000,000 consequently, has been the means of an annual creation of a commerce having a value five fold greater, or $6,700,000,000! Every dollar invested in our railroads is the direct means of creating, annually, five times the amount, so marvelously potent are the new agencies that science, with the inventors of us all, has brought to the aid of man."

It is only necessary to study these figures to see that the vast commerce of the West never could have been done by any other than the agency of railroads, and the conclusion must be that, without railroads a large proportion of the western States to this day must have remained unimproved.

The great difficulty in the way of railroad enterprise heretofore has been that people have been fearful that the various localities did not demand them. In this State especially the people have acted too much upon the principle that the present trade must demand railroads. They have taken the ground that trade must first be established to supply the outlets, and the outlets would build themselves in ample season. The facts in the history of our railroads show the fallacy of this reasoning. In a period of seventeen years the mileage of American railways had increased nearly 400 per cent, the tonnage 1000 per cent with a corresponding increase of value. The population of the country, in the meantime, had increased from 24,000,000, to 36,000,000, or at the rate of 50 per cent. His other words the increase of the commerce of the country borne upon railroads has been 2,000 fold greater than that of our population.

Now let us take the subject home to our own State. While communities that have been liberal towards railroads, and are connected by various lines with the distant parts of the country—with the producing as well as the consuming markets—are prosperous, attractive to enterprise and capital and rapidly growing in trade, those communities that have never aroused to the subject are advancing but slowly, or are positively decaying. Arouse ook, with all its apparent advantages, is growing only as a small pace compared to what Bath and should in its growth. Washington and Hancock are falling behind their neighboring counties. A great part of Penobscot, Piscataquis and the lower counties are not up to the mark of their real trade. They have simply been waiting for trade to grow up to the demands of railroads. They have not yet discovered the necessity for every new enterprise to combine in building up trade. The most sanguine railroad man could scarcely expect new lines into any of these counties to pay their way at first. To merely take the trade and travel that come into Bangor by stage and by teams from the north and east, for example, by which to judge the trade, and travel that are to come in future, and may never build railroads, and always depend upon ancient localities and suffer ancient adversity. But we must learn from other sections the wealth that it follows these great improvements. We must build more railroads in Maine, not simply because our present trade calls for them, but because future prosperity demands them—because they are the great among all the agents of thrift and wealth.

Senator Sprague seems to be the "best card" of the Democracy at present. His enterprises are furnishing them a good deal of food. So many sided themselves, they are not particular about any little inconsistencies in their harangues. When the Senator states that the nation is dying from over fatness in its trade, and attributes all those imaginary woes to the lawyers in the Senate, when he states all the mills in the country must go from lack of work, and yet admits that it is doing well, qualifying it doubtfully with the statement that in order to do so they must crush out smaller concerns, warns us that Congress is about to pass the point, and then proceeds immediately to contradict that very statement, by saying that there has only been a slight depression in their trade, and that a few months will bring them back to their former prosperity, he only follows the example of his colleagues in the Democracy, who bring him and his sentiment apostle. It is a mournful spectacle enough to find a man, who has been so highly favored by the prosperity of his country turning upon his benefactor with such unbecoming complaints. It is sorrowful to be compelled to admit that a man can so foolishly, so madly, so recklessly turn upon the men records and abuse the party with which he has so uniformly acted. But this is the fault of any man's recommendation to the Democracy. The other half, once try to understanding in that homogeneous conglomeration is the garrulity with which the cant sentiment enunciate Democratic war cries. Andy Johnson, Edgar Cowan, James Doolittle, Frank Blair, and many more able than Mr. Sprague, have attempted to slaughter the Republican party by adding to every issue. Their history and failure proves well known. The Republican party can stronger than ever. The Johnsons, Cowans, the Doolittles, the Blairs, all dreadful wrecks upon the political breakers. Does Mr. Sprague propose to follow? The Democracy only ask treatment and abuse of friends and principles for reception for applause. The great Republican party will march along triumphantly superior to such contemptible ripples upon its clear surface, sure of the people's verdict.

Andy Johnson is once more well, and he well means that he still overlooks. We are happy to see that he still leaves the Constitution with the people,—for we perceive in the man who was once Alderman, then Mayor, and so up the ladder till he got very dizzy and came down with a very damaging crash. Being the individual he has a right to leave the constitution with the people to his own pilgrimage. The people will know what he spoke in Kentucky this week, but we are not informed whether at the invitation of Mr. Negley or Mr. Bigler. Reports are contradictory as to Mr. J.'s future intention. It is said that he is strongly opposed to the Democratic gubernatorial canvass in Tennessee with the franchise left as it is by the Supreme Court, and the Republicans proclaiming an unbroken front. Do not, he thinks, would, under the circumstances, only damage the Confederate cause by the act of rebel enfranchisement for two or three years. The object of his "swing around the circle" there as a sort of review or vindication of his Presidential career than a campaign speech. If there is any source of Conservative success, Mr. Johnson is bound to make strong efforts a direction that will direct effect. A few weeks will determine whether or not there will be a canvass. We trust Alderman Johnson will continue the triple work of carrying along the people's own patriotism, the party spirit of the Union party, and of illustrating in his own pure example the honor that it was such constitutional labors.

The nomination of General Longstreet as surveyor of the port of New Orleans, says a New York dispatch, was confirmed on Saturday by a vote of 27 to 10. The Senate was secret, but at the time the discussion became public, as the vote shows, a good many points for before it closed. Mr. Sumner moved against the confirmation of the nomination, but did not vote, as he was paired off. Mr. Wilson left the chamber just before the roll was called, but would probably have voted for confirmation had he been present. Several Senators seem to have purposely dodged the record, not caring to be put down as either for or against the nomination. The President satisfied evidently, but he was gratified at the confirmation. Those who voted for it were Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Cole, Edmunds, Fenton, Fowler, Hamlin, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Turnbull, Warner, Willey, and Williams. Those who voted against it, were Messrs. Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Corbett, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Robertson, Scott, and Tipton.

FACTS ABOUT THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. The Sun has compiled the following interesting figures concerning the progress of the revolution and the resources of the country, they propose to free. The Sun hopes that self-government rights will be accorded to these people:

The present movement for the liberation of Cuba from Spanish tyranny began on the 10th of October last, when 127 men at Yara under Gen. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, declared for the independence of the island. In less than six months it has spread until it now embraces an area of 20,000 out of the 30,000 square miles included in the whole island. Within these limits there are 147 cities, towns and villages, of which more than one-half are in the hands of the revolutionists.

Out of the 1,150,000 men able to bear arms on the whole island 40,000 are in the ranks of the patriots—20,000 of them being stationed in the Eastern, and 15,000 in the Central Department. The total population of the district in rebellion is 548,726, of which 462,052 are in the Eastern Department 126,368 whites, 285,374 negroes free before the revolution, and 51,778 slaves just emancipated by the patriot leaders. In the Central Department the numbers are 132,607 whites, 42,444 negroes formerly free, and 69,207 slaves now held by all the patriots. The patriots have thus, it will be seen, given liberty to more than 120,000 slaves, and when they succeed in redeeming the whole island will do the same for 180,000 more.

The estimated wealth of the real estate in the territory held by the patriots was, in 1867, $650,000,000, and its industry and commerce were reckoned, as representing a capital of $714,000,000. The annual productions were: Sugar, $62,000,000; tobacco $16,000,000; other produce, $52,000,000.

The Congressional Committee on Ways and Means yesterday passed a resolution that they will personally examine into all custom warehouses, revenue offices, &c., and everything pertaining to the revenue laws, in order to enable them to frame a tariff bill by the next session of Congress. They will probably extend their visits from Boston to San Francisco, commencing at New York in May next.

We infer from Washington dispatches that Congress having voted to adjourn on the 10th there is little prospect that anything of a practical nature will be accomplished in the matter of admitting any of the unrepresented States. Mississippi has already been postponed until the next session. Texas is hopelessly behind. Virginia is under, and there is scarcely any hope that even the case of Georgia will receive any attention. The contest between the various parties and factions in the State of Georgia has grown to considerable proportions.

Political and Personal.

The Senate, in executive session on Saturday, finally rejected a vote on the nomination of Gen. Longstreet to be Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. The vote stood 27 yeas to 10 nays, after a three hour discussion conducted in the debate on this nomination. No one can complain of party action on the part of the Senate. It was postponed on Thursday night by Gen. Logan, a friends to it, he will fix the place for another time, and that of Gen. Sickles to the Mexican mission. Longstreet will be renominated for the place.

A telegram from Atlanta, Ga., says a Democratic delegation left that city on Saturday night to confer with or influence Congress matters there.

James M. Ashley, of Ohio, was yesterday nominated as Governor of Montana.

A large number of Virginia politicians are now in Washington, to urge an immediate election in that State. They assert their ability to carry the State by large majority, and emphatically deny that there has any division in their party.

A correspondent of the Portland Press who conversed with Gen. Custer a few days after the defeat of his letter to Mr. Logan, thinks that the former showed a little sharp mouth in a manner that is hardly considered in his communication to the General and to the correspondent.

The talk about restoring a State government of the United States to enforce its own laws in order to regard of and in intolerant and imperious demands of the States, is the very essence of nonsense.

Said another anti-Lincoln paper in the interest of Union Pacific monopolists: "Mr. Chase, Jr., has been sent for to Washington. If he goes, it begins to look as if the snatch in the mouth of Stevens, Wilson, Ashley and Company."

President Grant has already commenced to clean out Andy Johnson's men. Gen. Sickles is the first Minister to Mexico. The President will immediately send his nomination to the Senate for the General's confirmation.

Rev. Olympia Brown, the Universalist Parson preacher, who was thrown from a horse on Friday last and had her collar bone broken, is now able to be out. She is the wife of the Hon. John Brown, of Racine, Wis., and is a lady of much ability and energy.

Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, has been appointed Minister to Japan.

Ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has been appointed Minister to Peru.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Russia.

Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Minister to Austria.

Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to Russia.

Ex-Governor Hoffman, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Germany.

Ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Minister to France.

Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to Russia.

Ex-Governor Hoffman, of New York, has been appointed Minister to Germany.

Ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Minister to France.

Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

Geo. Francis Train, Esq.,

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE

—AT—

NOROMBEGA HALL,

Saturday Evn'g, April 10,

SUBJECT:

Down with England—Up with Ireland—Down with America.

Tickets of admission to all parts of the house 25 cts. Reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

Doors open at 7.

Tickets for sale at G. A. BARTLETT'S Book Store, and at the door of the Hall, the evening of the lecture.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Bangor, Apr 5th, 1869.

Bangor Savings Bank.

Deposits will be received in this Bank, until 3 o'clock, including Saturday, April 10th inst., and interest allowed to Monday, April 12th.

The deposits for the two weeks ending 31 inst. were forty per cent more in amount than for any previous year, the corresponding fortnight commencing on the confidence the public have in this old and reliable institution.

GEO. W. PICKERING, President.

JOHN PATTEN, Treasurer.

Bangor, April 5th, 1869.

THE SAFE

Deposit Savings Bank,

No. 9 CENTRAL ST., - - BANGOR.

E. M. BLAKE, President.

T. H. SMITH, Cashier.

Interest allowed from Deposit of dividends declared

7-30 Per Cent. Per Annum!

No deposit received for less than $5.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Choral Festival.

1869.

The Fourth Choral Festival of the Bangor Musical Association will commence in the Music Hall, Wednesday evening, May 19th, and continue for three nights with the following

SOLOISTS,

Miss LIZZIE M. ...son, of Boston, Soprano.
Mr. B. D. ... of Portland, Tenor.
Mr. JOHN L. ... of Worcester, Mass., Bass.

ORCHESTRA,

Celebrated

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA

...and Bass.)

The Festival will ... by Carl ... Leader.

WEDNESDAY ...

THURSDAY ...

Mr. ... Orchestra, with ...

ST. PAUL,

FRIDAY ...

SYMPHONY CONCERT,

...

Part I. ...

Part II. ...

Tickets ...

...

Dr. Steven's Cough Syrup!

The new discovery—sure and safe. In this be quite for luxury the cough is more speedily relieved than by any other medicine. Don't allow a cough to become confirmed, for the immediate cure of a cold or cough, are employed. Try one bottle, which will cost you only 25 cents, and you will never be without it in your house. Can be had of every druggist and in any quantity of C. W. GOODWIN & CO.

daily 19 sn6w1m Boston.

For Rent, on Front Street.

On Steamboat Wharf, several LOTS suitable for store Houses. For particulars enquire of JAMES S. ROWE, Esq., or C. G. ...RICK, Agent.

Bangor, March 22, 1869 sn6w

Mrs. Sara E. Waggatt,

Teacher of the Piano.

RESIDENCE, No. 96 ...SSE... STREET.

Carpetings and Dry Goods

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

WE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME

100 Remnants of Carpetings,

from 5 to 20 yards each.

For about three-quarters of their Value.

IN THE STOCK ARE

BRUSSELLS,

TAPESTRY,

3-PLY AND WOOL.

We will also offer for a short time our ENTIRE STOCK of

Dry Goods

At Reduced Prices.

Embracing Best Quality of

PRINTS,
NICE SHEETINGS,
GOOD ALPACAS, in colors,
FINE BLACK ALPACAS,

Our Stock of Room Papers

Being very large, we are willing to sell from ... to $2,000 rolls at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Any Customers in want of anything in the line of Carpets, Dry Goods, or Paper Hangings, will find it for their interest to call at

STICKNEY & ROBERTS.

Bangor, March 20th, 1869.

FOR TEN DAYS!

DURING THE ABOVE TIME,

WE SHALL BE FOUND AT

Old Place,

No. 20 Main Street,

And will sell our entire stock in the line of

Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes,
Furnishing Goods, &c.,

That may be out of ... or shop worn,

—AT—

Auction Prices!

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Tho's Horsey & Co.,

... MAIN STREET.

Special Notice.

The Subscriber tenders ... Boot and Shoe ... which he has ... Boots and Shoes ... to Pulmonic Syrup, and the ... Peabody Medical Institute ... Boston. ... Dr. DARLIN ...

Bangor, March 15, 3.

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. Price, ... sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry.

FOR BLACK WORMS, AND PIMPLES ON THE FACE, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all druggists. Price, ... Beware of worthless imitations published to induce the sale of other articles. Be sure to call for Dr. B. C. Perry's and take no other.

$8,00 FLOUR $8,00

A Good Barrel of Flour

—FOR—

EIGHT DOLLARS!

WILL MAKE VERY MUCH LIKE ...

With ... Domestic Supreme.

For sale by the

MUTUAL STORE CO.

Bangor, March ... 1869.

THROUGH TICKETS!

TO ALL PARTS OF THE

WEST!

$6 LESS

Than by any other Route, from Maine to all Points West, ALL RAIL via the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY!

Tickets at Lowest Rates

For ... Boston, N. York Central Rail Road and Steamers. For information and tickets apply at Grand Trunk Agencies, or ... West Market Square.

WM. FLOWERS,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Portland, March 1, 1869. dtf

Sanford's Independent Line.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Passenger Steamers ... by Steam ... and Express Freight ... Sanford, Me.

Stmr. Cambridge,

Will leave Watson's ... Boston for Sanford ... Tuesday and Friday ... at 5 o'clock P. M. ... Will leave Sanford for Boston ... Wednesday and Saturday ... at 5 o'clock P. M. ... Freight taken at ... Passage ... Cabin ... Deck ...

For further information ... apply to

M. M. BULLER, Agent.

Dec. 12, 1868. ... dtf

Great Reduction of Fares!

TO ALL POINTS

WEST AND SOUTH,

Via BOSTON, NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG,
ALBANY, BUFFALO,
NIAGARA FALLS,
DUNKIRK, SALAMANCA,
CLEVELAND, DETROIT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at Grand Trunk Rail Road Ticket Office, by

P. M. BLAKE, General Agent,

No. 9 Central Street, Bangor.

Also, Agent for PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for California, China and Japan.

Ticket to and from

England, Ireland & Scotland.

STERLING EXCHANGE, ... for sale at right rate in ... currency.

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THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

TELEGRAPHIC TO THE

Whig & Courier.

Connecticut Redeemed!

REPUBLICAN VICTORY!

Jewell Elected Governor.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN.

The Renegade Dixon Defeated!

HARTFORD, April 5—9 P. M.

The full vote of Hartford gives for Governor, Marshall Jewell, (Rep.) 2766; for James F. Englisb, (Dem.) 3275; Democratic majority, 509. For Congress, Julius H. Strong, (Con.) 2751; James Dixon, (Dem.) 3260—509 majority—a Republican gain of 147 over the Governor's vote of last Spring.

Returns are coming in well for the Republicans, indicating the election of the state ticket by a one thousand majority, and the election of Strong over Dixon for Congress in the 1st District. Returns from forty towns give 821 a Republican gain over last Spring's vote.

It is our decided impression that Mr. Jewell and the State ticket are elected, and that Julius L. Strong beats Dixon in the 1st Congressional District.

	Jewell.	English.	Strong.	Dixon.
Berlin,	265	202	252	199
Clayton,	256	204	208	179
East Hartford,	330	268	331	269
New Britain,	792	671	790	660
Rocky Hill,	88	107	88	101
South Windsor,	164	180	164	185
West Hartford,	162	160	162	160
Wethersfield,	265	206	263	206
Windsor,	121	179	121	179

To those 10 towns of Hartford County there is a net Republican gain of 141 over the Spring. Dixon runs behind his ticket thus far.

	Jewell.	English.	Strong.	Dixon.
Berlin,	265	202	252	199
Clayton,	256	204	208	179
East Hartford,	330	268	331	269
New Britain,	792	671	790	660
Rocky Hill,	88	107	88	101
South Windsor,	164	180	164	185
West Hartford,	162	160	162	160
Wethersfield,	265	206	263	206
Windsor,	121	179	121	179
Total,	2766	2275	2751	2260
Majority for Jewell,	491		491

Whig & Courier

Taking the Baby.

BY LYNN.

Yes, as the baby weighs a month ago
In the growing curtis
the reading to
kerchief's knee,
swinging weight
glasses pour
only eight,
around
the tiny girl,
the smooths the golden curl.

reproof on those
a prayer,
little ones,
Welsh mountain
baby's smile,
with the heavy
through the
man's shield spar
baby worth
for breath—
renome,
that until death,
baby's soul,
there so
only known!

old a soul
silver wire,
small a thing!

Each merry note
don't forget
route so
Eden set.

Quite a Secret.

BY CHARLES W. BARNES.

ding face to face—
that peaceful place
stately and dread
her withered brow,
she murmured low,
the time to speak
in her voice was weak
C. A. WATSON.

, mother and I,
ore we had lived all
was now no longer
While left me
of a church in the
how we missed his
ght, smiling face.
failed very much
I think she was
With less of health
grow
declined at quite
in the house, with
old cook, Mammy
dog Pilo.
two to care for
that shortness of breath
and gasping
homestead to make its
Sh
bould take your
son
then looking for
is home in
perfect gentleman, and
I was twenty-
and never loved
and Willie. Since
was all the world to
best friend to make
likely enough, he is
to Lucy, you
one would have
and at that age. But
ngly. My friends
blunt face, a cheer-
look at my
our daughter had
weeks, I began to come
I really wished
will, for I found I
suited me best, and
coveted beauty than
first engagement I
man of middle age, but
he was just thirty-
said, he called
I felt sure my love
some great sorrow.
made me like him was
mother. He was so
few weeks on a visit
found at last she
myself well for
have not been prudent
and. You have
from you without
you will hate me
Then to decide to
in love!
and the unmistak-
soon made me
brought me
then asking until
are not on the point
Howard
and bringing a
me, saying:
you? I cannot bear to
evening would be
right the most mo-
felt quite sure How-
never told me so in
got a year with
from Willie. He had
after he left we
home, that would
he said.
beautiful this morn-
not that—it has been
won my love, and
extract from my
expiration, I have
cannot be ill and
name?"
but his face was
all the evening,
arriving. We
—Howard and
the parlor with
Lor eye the bar fo
brother
to tell me the
to hear—when
up, and I was
arms.
or, Nellie, to ask
mother.
wife. She was
Then our minister and he
should take your
son, then looking for
privately to his home in
perfect gentleman, and
would. I was twenty-
and never loved
any
and Willie. Since
was all the world to
best friend to make
love
likely enough, he is
before
to Lucy, you
might
one would have
would, at that age. But
was
agig. My friends
said
blunt face, a cheer-
ful
look at my
to the
our daughter had
been
weeks, I began to come
suit
I really wished
and we will, for I found I
just
suited me best, and
wore
coveted beauty than
What
first engagement I
though
man of middle age, but
heart
he was just thirty-
Boy
said, he called
last
I felt sure my love
and
some great sorrow.
If
made me like him was
his
mother. He was so
kind.
few weeks on a visit
North
found at last she
he
myself well for
I
have not been prudent
dent
and. You have
your
from you without
any
you will hate me
turn.
But
then to decide to
Too
in love!
He
and the unmistak-
able
soon made me
mad
brought me
this
then asking until
The
are not on the point
Howard
and bringing a
shaw
me, saying:
Take me?
you? I cannot bear to
Indeed
evening would be
you
right the most mo-
mentous
I felt quite sure How-
ard
never told me so in
words.
He
got a year with
leave
from Willie. He had
marry
after he left we
now
home, that would
know
he said.
"Can
beautiful this morn-
ing
not that—it has been
won
my love, and
will,
extract from my
brother
expiration, I have
voids
cannot be ill and
Can
name?"
Mamma
He
but his face was
very
all the evening,
The
arriving. We
were
—Howard and
on the
the parlor with
down.
You
her eye the bar fo
me,
brother
And
to tell me the
I had
to hear—when
carried
up, and I was
caught
arms.
Well
or, Nellie, to ask
and
mother.
I
wife. She was
gazing
Quite
heard him
mugnetic.
She
to me, and seemed a
most
Putting
Oh
Please take me in
Bessie
was, yet could not
leave
her, although in
My
it so much.
mother
soon made Undine
a happy
He was glad-
ness
receiving her joy-
ful
with darks, for both
felt sure
would have
Howard
past
Mamma
and after she had
been
in other, she said
plainly
Willie said she
must
and rest before
and
his old room, which
Mamma
been fitted for
day or
pretty and cozy.
I had
I really wished
we
will, for I found I
just
suited me best, and
wore
coveted beauty than
What
first engagement I
though
man of middle age, but
heart
he was just thirty-
Boy
said, he called
last
I felt sure my love
and
some great sorrow.
If
made me like him was
his
mother. He was so
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few weeks on a visit
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found at last she
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myself well for
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dent
and. You have
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then asking until
The
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He
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Well
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Oh
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He was glad-
ness
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Howard
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Mamma
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Willie said she
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and
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What
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man of middle age, but
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he was just thirty-
Boy
said, he called
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I felt sure my love
and
some great sorrow.
If
made me like him was
his
mother. He was so
kind.
few weeks on a visit
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he
myself well for
I
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dent
and. You have
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from you without
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able
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mentous
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ard
never told me so in
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He
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leave
from Willie. He had
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home, that would
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"Can
beautiful this morn-
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not that—it has been
won
my love, and
will,
extract from my
brother
expiration, I have
voids
cannot be ill and
Can
name?"
Mamma
He
but his face was
very
all the evening,
The
arriving. We
were
—Howard and
on the
the parlor with
down.

Any other than one of bitter and vindictive feelings towards that poor misguided and misled young creature, would have truly pitied her. How could she cast the first stone among a miserable fellowmortal? Howard. His very presence, and offered his arm. Scarcely touching it, she walked by his side. I followed a little way behind, but near enough to hear their whispered words of Camille.

"For Heaven's sake, then, don't tell me so!

"Fear not from me," he said quickly, and I could feel his hand

Then how I hated her! How she remained in only a few moments longer, expressing her wish to be ready for an early start in the morning, left us in good night.

I could plainly see the effect my conversation had upon Camille. I understood that Howard was to leave that night. I determined to watch them when they should return, and if I found my conjectures correct, to inform Mamma of the whole affair.

When I awoke in the morning, Camille was gone. Camille came down to breakfast very much dejected, and looked as if she had not slept the previous night. Oh, how we hated her! Unfortunately for us, Mamma had invited her to stay with us a few days longer, and she would not hear to Howard's departure. Camille was very much afflicted with sick headache, and remained in her room. Howard was very attentive to her, and I thought I could see that she was very much pleased with his attentions.

Many pieces of paper were lying on the floor. Among them were several pieces of foreign paper, and in a beautiful hand-writing.

I also noticed a pencil. These papers, apparently for writing. These were evidently carefully collected by Camille, and were only used when she was writing. I would have given anything to know what I was not to know. I determined to find out, if possible, what I was not to know.

My husband and I were left alone with Camille. She begged me, as Camille, to read her letters, as she was dying for some news, and was not able to sit up. I consented, and read several letters. She had received letters from Howard, and I found that all he wrote to her was only written on one sheet of paper. Before me—possibly there was not to know them—I could not divine what I was to know. I determined to find out.

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Carefully collecting the papers into a bundle, I hastily laid them all in the drawer, which was only written on one sheet of paper. Before me—possibly there was not to know them—I could not divine what I was to know. I determined to find out, if possible, what I was not to know

SPECIAL ACTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

AN ACT to repeal chapter five hundred and eighty-two of the special laws of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, relating to the taking of smelts, pickerel, pout, lake and haddock in the waters of Pennamaquan bay.

Sect. 1. Chapter five hundred and eighty-two of the special laws of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled 'An act to regulate the taking of smelts, pollock, lake and haddock in the waters of Pennamaquan bay,' is hereby repealed.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved January 23, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the throwing of edgings, &c. into the waters of Pleasant River.

Sect. 1. It shall be unlawful for any owner or owners of mills in Columbia Falls, in the county of Washington, or any person or persons employed therein, within said mills, to cast any edgings or trimmings of deal, boards, laths, shingles, or other lumber, into the waters of Pleasant River, or into any place or places where the same can be carried by the waters of said river, so as to obstruct the passage of fish.

Sect. 2. If any of the persons designated in section one of this act shall violate the provisions of said section, he or they shall be subject to a fine or penalty of not more than twenty nor less than five dollars, upon complaint and conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sect. 3. Any person who may suffer damage to his marsh lands, or his grass growing upon said marsh lands, by reason of the violation of the provisions of section one, may recover for such damage by an action on the case of the person or persons so violating said section and costs.

Sect. 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 8, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the penning of pickerel in certain ponds.

Sect. 1. If any person or persons shall at any time pen pickerel between the months of August and June of each year in the Wing pond, so called, situated in the town of Wayne, also in the Androscoggin pond, situated in the towns of Wayne and Leeds; said person or persons shall forfeit for each fish so taken or penned the sum of three dollars, to be recovered by complaint and action of debt, one half to the use of the town where the offence is committed, and one-half to the person prosecuting therefor.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 11, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the destruction of fish in Great Pond, Little Labrador Pond, and Tilbrook Pond, in Gouldsboro'.

Sect. 1. If any person shall take or destroy any fish excepting suckers in the Great and Little Labrador Ponds, so called, Pleasant Pond, in Sullivan, or in any inlet or outlet of said ponds, for a term of three years, he shall forfeit and pay, for each of said fish so unlawfully taken or destroyed a sum not less than two nor more than four dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, to the use of any person who may sue, for the same, and prosecute to effect.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 15, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the throwing of edgings or other substances into Pennamaquan river.

Sect. 1. It shall be unlawful for any owner or owners of mills on the Pennamaquan river in the town of Pembroke, in the county of Washington, or any person or persons employed in or about said mills or mill yards, to cast any edgings or trimmings of deal boards, slabs, bark, and grindings, shingles, spoolins, blocks, bolts, or any refuse of lumber into said river.

Sect. 2. If any of the persons designated in section one of this act shall violate the provisions of said section first, he or they shall be subject to a fine or penalty of not more than twenty nor less than five dollars, upon complaint and conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sect. 3. Any person who may suffer damage to his marsh lands, or mill privilege, by reason of the violation of the provisions of section one of this act, may recover for said damages by an action on the case of the person or persons so violating said section and against said damage.

Sect. 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 20, 1869.]

AN ACT to amend chapter five hundred and sixty-eight of the special laws of eighteen hundred sixty-eight, relating to fish along the bridges connecting the towns of Hampden and Winterport.

Sect. 1. That section one of chapter five hundred and sixty-eight of the special laws of eighteen hundred sixty-eight be and hereby is amended by inserting after the words "prison," and acts, and fifth amended by striking out the words "not less" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, and shall pay all costs of suit, which judgment shall be collected as other judgments are collected."

Sect. 2. The terms of Hancock and Penobscot counties shall each be held by two justices, and the chief justice shall assign to each justice the counties for which he shall hold terms.

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Sect. 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 20, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the taking of pickerel in Lower Pond in the town of Vassalboro, China and Windsor.

Sect. 1. No person shall take or destroy any pickerel in Three Mile Pond or Pond, so called, situated in the towns of Vassalboro, China and Windsor, except by the ordinary process of angling with a single hook and line or artificial fly, and not during the months of January, February, March, April and May of each year.

Sect. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit, for each fish so taken or destroyed, the sum of three dollars to be recovered by complaint and action of debt, one half to the use of the town where the offence is committed, and one half to the person prosecuting therefor.

[Approved March 4, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the taking of pickerel in Three Mile Pond in the towns of Vassalboro, China and Windsor.

Sect. 1. No person shall take or destroy any pickerel in Three Mile Pond or Pond, so called, situated in the towns of Vassalboro, China and Windsor, except by the ordinary process of angling with a single hook and line or artificial fly, and not during the months of January, February, March, April and May of each year.

Sect. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit, for each fish so taken or destroyed, the sum of three dollars to be recovered by complaint and action of debt, one half to the use of the town where the offence is committed, and one half to the person prosecuting therefor.

[Approved March 4, 1869.]

AN ACT to prohibit the taking of pickerel in Hungermuck, so called, in Paris.

Sect. 1. No person shall take or destroy any pickerel in Hungermuck Pond, in the town of Paris, by any device or by angling with more than one hook and line at one time, during the term of two years from the first day of March, A. D. 1869.

Sect. 2. Any person who shall take or destroy any pickerel in violation of the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay for each and every pickerel so taken the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by complaint and action of debt or by action of debt, one-half of said penalty to be recovered of the said to the prosecutor and the other half to the town of Paris in the county of Oxford.

[Approved February 24, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the taking of pickerel in Smith's Pond, in the towns of Mt. Vernon and Fayette, in the county of Kennebec.

Sect. 1. No person shall be allowed to take or catch any pickerel from October first to the tributary waters till after the expiration of two years from the approval of this act.

Sect. 2. If any person shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall pay for each and every violation the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, one-half to the person who may prosecute and the residue to the use of the county where said offence is committed.

[Approved March 5, 1869.]

AN ACT for the preservation of fish in the waters of Little Ossipee and Hopkinson's pond and tributaries, within the county of York.

Sect. 1. All persons are prohibited from fishing or taking fish in the waters of Little Ossipee and its tributaries, for two years from the time of this enactment.

Sect. 2. Every violation of the foregoing provision shall be punishable by a fine of five dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as provided in chapter forty, section sixty-one of the revised statutes.

[Approved March 4, 1869.]

AN ACT to protect smelts in the waters of Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers.

Sect. 1. No person shall set or use any seine, net, weir or trap for the purpose of taking smelts in the waters in the Kennebec or Androscoggin rivers during the years eighteen hundred seventy, eighteen hundred seventy-two, eighteen hundred seventy-four and eighteen hundred seventy-six.

Sect. 2. Every person who violates the provisions of section one shall forfeit all seines, nets or traps used in such unlawful fishing, and pay a fine of five dollars for each offence, to be recovered by an action of debt, one half to the complainant and one half to the county wherein the offence is committed.

[Approved March 4, 1869.]

AN ACT to prevent the taking of pickerel in Three Mile Pond in the towns of Vassalboro, China and Windsor.

Sect. 1. No person shall take or destroy any pickerel in Three Mile Pond or Pond, so called, situated in the towns of Vassalboro, China and Windsor, except by the ordinary process of angling with a single hook and line or artificial fly, and not during the months of January, February, March, April and May of each year.

Sect. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit, for each fish so taken or destroyed, the sum of three dollars to be recovered by complaint and action of debt, one half to the use of the town where the offence is committed, and one half to the person prosecuting therefor.

[Approved March 4, 1869.]

AN ACT [illegible]

[illegible]

Sect. 2. [illegible]

[illegible

BANGOR COURIER.....EXTRA.

Public Laws of the State of Maine, passed by the 48th Legislature, A. D. 1869.

Chapter 1.

AN ACT [illegible]

[illegible]

SECT. 1. [illegible] eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "an act to [illegible] certain provisions in chapter [illegible] of the revised statutes [illegible] is hereby continued in force until the fifteenth day of [illegible] eighteen hundred and [illegible] [illegible] and banking corporation shall [illegible] tender payment of their bills [illegible] lawful money of the United States.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved January 2[illegible], 1869.]

Chapter 2.

AN ACT providing a State Depository for Wills.

SECT. 1. A will [illegible] by the testator of any person for him in the registry of probate in the county where [illegible] and the register [illegible] shall receive and keep said will, and give a certificate of the deposit thereof.

SECT. 2. Each will [illegible] sealed wrapper, indorsed with the name [illegible] of the testator, and the date when deposited, and may have indorsed thereon the name of [illegible] person to whom it is to be delivered [illegible] after.

SECT. 3. A will so deposited shall not be [illegible] nor read until delivered to the testator, or to a person authorized [illegible] by an order in writing signed by the testator [illegible] and the register may require, if he thinks proper, the person presenting such order to make oath that the same is genuine.

SECT. 4. After the death of the testator, the will shall be delivered to the person, if any, entitled by the indorsement on the wrapper to receive it, or if not demanded before the next probate court following the death of the testator, it may then be publicly opened and retained in the probate office until offered for probate; or, if the jurisdiction of the estate belongs to another court, it shall be delivered to the executor [illegible] entitled [illegible] to be [illegible] for probate [illegible]

[Approved February 2, 1869.]

Chapter 3.

AN ACT additional relating to license for the conveyance of real estate, in [illegible] made by deceased persons.

SECT. 1. The several statutes authorizing the judges of probate in certain cases to grant license to administrators and others to convey real estate of deceased persons [illegible]

[illegible]

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 2, 1869.]

Chapter 4.

AN ACT to amend chapter seventy-one of the Revised Statutes.

[illegible]

[Approved February 3, 1869.]

Chapter 5.

AN ACT additional to chapter seventy-five of the Revised Statutes.

[illegible]

[Approved February 3, 1869.]

Chapter 6.

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes.

[illegible]

Chapter 7.

AN ACT [illegible]

SECT. 1. [illegible]

[illegible]

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 4, 1869.]

Chapter 8.

AN ACT in addition to, and in amendment of, chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 1. Courts of probate in this state are courts of record [illegible]

[illegible]

of such reasons, attested by the register of probate, but in case of controversy between a person under guardianship and his guardian, the supreme court may sustain an appeal on the part of the ward without such bond.

SECT. [illegible] The twenty-[illegible] section of the same chapter is amended so as to read as follows:

SECT. [illegible] Such appeal shall be cognizable at the next term of the supreme court, which is held after the expiration of thirty-four days after the date of the proceeding appealed from; and said court may reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, the sentence or act appealed from; pass such decree thereon as the judge of probate ought to have passed; remit the case to the probate court for further proceedings, or [illegible] any order therein that law and justice require, and if, upon such hearing, any question of fact occurs, proper for a trial by jury, an issue may be formed for that purpose under the direction of the court and so tried. [Approved February 3, 1869.]

Chapter 9.

AN ACT additional to chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes.

No act shall be maintained against an executor or administrator upon any claim against the estate of his testator or intestate unless such claim has been presented in writing to such executor or administrator, and payment thereof demanded at least thirty days before the commencement of said action.

[Approved February [illegible], 1869.]

Chapter 10.

AN ACT additional relating to the proof and effect of wills executed in another state or country.

SECT. 1. The several statutes relating to the proof and effect of wills executed in any other state or country are amended so that any will made and executed in any foreign country, or in any other of the United States according to the laws thereof, shall be valid and have the same force and effect in this state, as if made and executed in the manner prescribed by the laws thereof, if at the time of his death the testator was a resident of this state, whether said will is originally proved and allowed in this state, or is allowed and recorded in any probate court in this state, upon the production of a certified copy thereof, and proof that it has been proved and allowed in any other state or country. [Approved February 3, 1869.]

Chapter 11.

AN ACT in relation to conditional sales of personal property.

SECT. 1. No agreement or stipulation hereafter made shall be valid, whereby the title to personal property, bargained and delivered, shall remain the property of the payee of a note given therefor, unless the agreement or stipulation is in writing and made a part of the note, and signed by the payor [illegible]

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 4, 1869.]

Chapter 12.

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and nine of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, relating to the taxation of shares in National Banks.

SECT. 1. The third section of chapter two hundred and nine of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight is hereby amended by inserting after the word "state," in the eleventh line, the words, "or by persons whose residence is unknown," so that the [illegible] of said section shall read as follows: The shares in such associations owned by persons residing out of the state, or by persons whose residence is unknown, shall be taxed in the city or town where said banking association is located, and not elsewhere [illegible]

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 6, 1869.]

Chapter 13.

AN ACT relating to school blanks, school returns, and the distribution of the state school fund.

SECT. 1. The superintendent of common schools shall prepare and print blank forms for all returns required by law, or deemed by him necessary, and shall, on the first day of March in each year, forward to the clerk of the several cities, towns and plantations, blanks for the annual school returns, and registers for the school year commencing on the first day of April following; and said clerk shall forthwith deliver the same to the superintending school committee of his respective city, town or plantation.

SECT. 2. [illegible]

SECT. 3. [illegible]

[illegible]

Immediately after making the apportionment, the

treasurer shall notify each town of its proportion, which shall not be paid to any town that has not made return for the year, until it is made to the superintendent of common schools.

SECT. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 8, 1859.]

Chapter 14.

AN ACT to authorize writs of execution to be issued or renewed, where the person who recovered judgment has deceased.

SECT. 1. When a person who has recovered judgment dies before a writ of execution has been issued thereon, and execution may thereafter be issued, or where the creditor in any execution has deceased, before it has been fully satisfied, it may be renewed by order, in vacation or term time, of any justice of the court, which rendered such judgment, or the judgment on which such execution issued, upon the application, in writing, of the executor or administrator, general or special, of such deceased person; and where such judgment was rendered or execution was issued by the judge of a municipal court, or by a trial justice or justice of the peace, then the execution may be issued, or the execution be renewed by such judge or justice, in like manner as before provided. But no first execution shall issue, nor any execution be renewed, by virtue of this act, after the times respectively within which it might be done, if the party had not deceased. And any execution issued or renewed by the authority of this act, may be returned from time to time, as it might be if the party recovering judgment were alive.

SECT. 2. Any execution issued originally, or by renewal of a former execution, by virtue of the authority conferred by this act, after reciting the judgment, and that the former execution remains [illegible] in whole or in part [illegible] that since the rendition of the judgment the said creditor [illegible] has deceased, and that the person whose name is inserted in place of the creditor, is the executor or administrator [illegible] the same as if the judgment had been recovered by the administrator or executor, and he shall be entitled to [illegible] execution [illegible] as he would if he, in his representative capacity, had recovered judgment.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 8, 1859.]

Chapter 15.

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-five of the Revised Statutes.

The fifteenth section of chapter sixty-five of the revised statutes is amended by adding at the end thereof, the words [illegible] children by a former wife, the judge may at his discretion, divide such allowance among the widow and such children of a former wife.

[Approved February 8, 1859.]

Chapter 16.

AN ACT to amend chapter ninety-six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, relating to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians.

SECT. 1. The second section of chapter ninety-six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two is hereby amended by striking out from said section the following words [illegible] and not more than one hundred rods of shore shall be sold in one lot [illegible] when amended, shall read as follows:

SECT. 2. The agent of the Penobscot tribe, under the orders of the Governor and Council, is authorized to lease the Public Farm on Orson Island, and appropriate the shore [illegible] to the use of the tribe [illegible] for the purpose of booming or hitching logs, under the orders of the governor and council. Such lease shall not run longer than five years. Notice of the time and place of such sale shall be given by publishing the same in one of the daily papers in Bangor, thirty days, and such notice shall specify the shores to be sold, and the limits of [illegible]

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February [illegible], 1859.]

Chapter 17.

AN ACT to amend an act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-[illegible], relating to soldiers' testimonials of honor.

SECT. 1. So much of an act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-[illegible] relating to soldiers' testimonials, is hereby amended, so that the same shall read [illegible] "to all honorably discharged soldiers [illegible] who served in the war [illegible]"

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 12, 1859.]

Chapter 18.

AN ACT to amend the [illegible] section of the [illegible] chapter of the revised statutes relating to the [illegible] powder.

[illegible]

State is hereby amended by striking out all words after the word "appearance" in the eleventh line and inserting instead thereof the words "the complaint may be made [illegible] the claimant and be sworn to by himself or his agent or attorney, and if the claimant live out of the State it may be indorsed [illegible] writs and in such case [illegible] if required, any [illegible] shall [illegible] the claimant, and shall be [illegible] in that [illegible]

SECT. [illegible] On a written complaint [illegible] being [illegible] of real estate [illegible] to a proper officer, commanding [illegible] with judgment [illegible] not be rendered against him, which shall be served [illegible] other writs of summons [illegible] days before the day for his appearance. The complaint may be made in the name of the claimant and be sworn to by himself or his agent or attorney and if the claimant lives out of the State it must be [illegible] and [illegible] recognizance [illegible] required [illegible] of the claimant, and shall be personally liable.

[Approved February 16, 1859.]

Chapter 20.

AN ACT in relation to the state valuation.

SECT. 1. The assessors of each city, town and plantation in this State, for the current year shall at the time provided by law for that purpose, make a true and accurate list of all the male polls of twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in or belonging to [illegible] town or plantation, whether such persons are at home or abroad, [illegible] are exempted from taxation, and shall make true and accurate lists of all ratable estate, both real and personal, not exempt by law from paying state taxes [illegible]

[illegible]

SECT. 3. The assessors of every city, town and plantation, shall also produce [illegible]

[illegible]

Chapter 21.

AN ACT to prevent the destruction of baggage [illegible]

SECT. 1. Whenever [illegible] baggage-master [illegible] or other person [illegible] whose duty it is to handle, remove or take care of trunks, valises, boxes, packages or parcels, while loading, transporting, unloading, delivering or storing the same [illegible] shall wantonly or recklessly injure or destroy the same [illegible] shall be punished by imprisonment not [illegible] or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars [illegible]

SECT. 2. Trial justices shall have jurisdiction [illegible] not exceeding twenty dollars.

[Approved February [illegible], 1859.]

AN ACT to repeal "An act to regulate the sale of [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] amendment of it shall be made [illegible]

[Approved February 22, 1859.]

Chapter 24.

AN ACT to provide for the registry of lost [illegible]

[illegible]

Chapter 25.

AN ACT additional to chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes.

[illegible]

[Approved February 22, 1859.]

Chapter 26.

AN ACT regulating the sale of milk.

SECT. 1. The mayor and aldermen of cities [illegible] selectmen of towns, may annually appoint [illegible] inspectors of milk [illegible]

[illegible]

Chapter 27.

AN ACT [illegible] the time in which banks [illegible] their charters [illegible]

[illegible]

[Approved February 23, 1859.]

Chapter 28.

AN ACT to amend section [illegible] of chapter [illegible] hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes relating to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Maine," approved January twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-[illegible] to continue in force and [illegible] of chapter seventy-eight of the resolves of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in relation to the [illegible] of [illegible] to the rivers and inland waters of Maine," approved [illegible] eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECT. [illegible]. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March [illegible].]

Chapter 72.

AN ACT to provide for taxing Bank Stock.

SECT. 1. Section one of chapter [illegible] hundred and ninety-three of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three is hereby amended by striking out the words "unknown" [illegible] and inserting instead thereof the following words [illegible] the section as amended shall read as follows:

SECT. [illegible]. The stock of any bank held by persons out of the state, or unknown, and [illegible] not been certified according to the provisions of chapter forty-six, section twenty-one of the revised statutes, in any city or town in this state, [illegible] and the stock of any bank, appearing by the books of such bank to be [illegible] beyond the limits of this state, whose residence is unknown to the assessors, shall be assessed for its proportion of any state, county, or town tax, [illegible] by the assessors of the city or town where such bank is located [illegible] business; and such city or town making such assessment shall have a lien attaching from and after the date of such assessment to such stock, and all dividends thereon until such tax and any cost or expenses arising in the assessment and collection [illegible] shall have been fully paid. No assignment, sale, transfer [illegible] property [illegible] such tax and costs [illegible] banks required by the chapter and section aforesaid to make annual returns [illegible] are hereby directed to return to the assessors of the city or town where such bank is located [illegible]

[illegible]

Chapter 73.

AN ACT additional to chapter one hundred twenty-[illegible] of the revised statutes, for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

[illegible]

[Approved March [illegible].]

Chapter 74.

AN ACT establishing County Teachers' Institutes.

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of the state superintendent of common schools [illegible] to hold therein [illegible] teachers' institutes [illegible]

[illegible]

SECT. [illegible]. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March [illegible].]

Chapter 75.

AN ACT for the establishment of county supervision of schools.

SECT. 1. The governor and council shall appoint [illegible] county [illegible] supervisor of public schools for each county [illegible]

[illegible]

SECT. 6. The county supervisor [illegible] three dollars per diem for service actually performed in the discharge of his duties, and also [illegible] travelling expenses necessarily incurred [illegible] and travelling expenses to appear in his [illegible] report [illegible] to the state superintendent [illegible] and thence transmitted to the governor and council for their [illegible] approval; provided that the total annual expense [illegible] county supervisorship shall not exceed [illegible] dollars.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 18, 1869.]

Chapter [illegible].

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the revised statutes, relating to the execution of sentence in capital cases.

SECT. 1. [illegible]

Chapter [illegible].

AN ACT additional to an act respecting actions against executors and administrators.

An act entitled, "an act additional to chapter eighty-seven of the revised statutes," approved the third day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall not apply to actions pending when said act takes effect. [Approved March 18, 1869.]

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